THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXII. NUMBER 48. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

IN THE MONTH of September last 562 emigrants left Calcutta, all destined for Trinidad.

THE OFFICIAL announcement of the appointment of Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of India in succession to Sir Donald Stewart is notified in the *Gazette of India*. His Excellency assumed command on the 28th ultimo.

M. PASTEUR has explained that in the operation of inocculation for cases of mad dog's bites, the virus ascends very slowly to the brain and can be cut off in the extremities and penned up until digested. A boy did not come to M. Pasteur until six days after the bite and still the virus was stopped in its course.

THE MAIL which left Calcutta on Thursday night before last, was robbed a few miles from Serajgung, in the District of Dacca, and the letters have all been lost.

THERE WAS an unusual fall of meteors on the night of Friday before last. Of course the recent earthquake in Bengal did not shatter the aerial "paving stones," nor have the election jars of the season produced the untoward effect.

A SAN Francisco paper has pointed out one of the ways in which gold disappears from the circulation. It estimates that in these days of poor teeth most adults have at least five shillings' worth of gold in their mouths, and every generation will probably bury in the cemeteries of the United States alone ten millions sterling in gold. Four or five times this estimate would be required for all the countries of the world.

SOLDIERS IN England have been allowed their claim to the franchise. At Canterbury this has added 140 to the list of Conservative voters.

THE *Railways Service Gazette* announces that the memorial sent to the Secretary of State by the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Madras, has been returned to the memorialists. A meeting is to be held for the purpose of consedering what course should be pursued. But why has the memorial been *returned* at all? Is not the course a very unusual one, and does it not call for fuller explanations? The *Gazette* by the way, has terribly fallen out with the Calcutta Association, which thought fit to protest against the absurd Allahabad memorial got up by Atkins. All who happen to disagree with the views of the uncrowned king of Allahabad, must be compared to the Tooley-Street tailors, we suppose.

A GREAT revolution is about to take place in the French army. Henceforth, soldiers belonging to all branches of the service will be allowed to let their beards grow, a privilege hitherto enjoyed, at least for many years past, by the Sappers. A circular notifying this authorisation has just been received by all the *commandants de corps d'armie*, from the Minister of War. We do not know what effect it will have on the fighting capacity of the army, but we doubt not it will make the men more attractive to women. That is certainly a gain.

IT IS calculated that the total production of sewing machines in all the industrial States of the world is 1,500,000, of which a good third falls to German manufactories. If the population of the earth is taken as 1,400 millions, it is found that every year one machine is made for every 930 people though, as a matter of fact, deducting for uncivilised nations, the population amongst which this trade is carried on is only some 500 millions; so that this would be one machine for every 330 civilised persons. In Germany, however, from 150 to 200 persons may be reckoned to a machine. America is the home of the modern sewing machine, but German skill has succeeded in surpassing the American article in capability and efficiency of work.

MR. SWINBURNE is engaged upon a volume, on Victor Hugo. Messrs. Chatto and Windus will be the publishers.

THE FOLLOWING curious case is reported in the *Medical Times*. An insane man cut his throat, and when the body was found, an Italian greyhound was licking up the blood from the wound. The dog belonged to a gymnast, and, being in traning for exhibitions, was kept indoors, and thus could not have been bitten by any rabid dog, nor had he hitherto shown any signs of disease. A few days afterwards the dog was foaming at the mouth, and, although properly treated, became so infuriated with hydrophobia of the worst form, that he had to be destroyed.

AN AMERICAN newspaper informs us that "Yankee accent and inflection have come into fashion among the London aristocrats. It is a freak that may or may not last. Lord Lorne and Lord Dufferin, aided by their wives, are supposed to have taken back from Canada an American manner of utterance. These examples could not fail to be potent in London, and the novelty seems to have proved captivating.

TUESDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

AT A MEETING of the Bombay Faculty of Arts, the proposal that no one should be permitted to enter on a medical career without first having passed the previous examination was carried after an animated discussion by a single vote. At Calcutta they are not allowed to join the Medical College unless they have passed their little-go.

A REPORT was prevalent at Madras a short time ago that the Meingoon Prince had made his escape from Pondicherri during the late absence of the Governor. There is, however, no truth in the report, for he is still there under the charge of the French Government. The story seems to have arisen from the fact of the Prince having lately sold his carriage and some other property, and not being present to welcome the Governor on his return from Calcutta.

THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS will be worthily represented at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London next year. Already a large collection of agricultural specimens and implements, arms and clothes, have been made, and more are expected before the end of the month. The whole collection will be exhibited for a short time at Haidarabad before being despatched to England.

MR. J. QUINTON probably joins the Legislative Council again this cold season.

MR. SALA'S lecturing tour in Australia has proved highly successful. It was understood that he would arrive in Calcutta this month, but nothing has been announced yet on the subject of his departure from Australia. It would seem that his success has induced him to prolong his stay there beyond the period he originally intended to devote to the Colonies.

SIR ARTHUR COLLINS, the new Chief Justice of Madras, took his seat on the Bench and assumed charge of his office on 27, November.

THE result of all the elections to the Prussian Diet are known with one exception. The division of parties among the new deputies is as follows:—Conservatives 140; Free Conservatives 60; Clericals, 99; National Liberals 70, New German Liberals, 44; Poles 14; Danes 2; Guelphs 3.

THE FLAX-SPINNING works of Messrs. Marshall and Co., at Holbeck, Leeds, the largest in the world, are to be closed six months hence, the depression and competition in trade having rendered the business unprofitable.

IT IS SAID that while Delhi, with a population of 170,393 and a total trade of nearly 5½ crores per year, has a municipal income of less than three lakhs, Lahore, with 40,000 inhabitants and a trade less than 80 lakhs a year raises more than 4½ lakhs by municipal taxation. These figures obviously do not include the proceeds of the Octroi.

THE RUSSIAN troops have evacutated Panjdeh, and have gone back to Aimakjar and Hazrat Imam, lower down the Murghab, and half way to Merv. The climate and ground are better there, and it is thought the troops will probably be permanently located at those places in preference to Panjdeh.

VIENNA PAPERS report that a subterranean church has been discovered at Constantinople, in the Salma-Tomruk quarter, situate beneath a Turkish mosque. Its dimensions and arrangement have not yet been ascertained, as it seems to be made up of several small vaulted passages, quite corresponding to the descriptions of *oratoria*, in the Roman Catacombs. The walls must have been profusely adorned with religious pictures, the remains of which are still visible; among them are the *Ecce Homo*, the Virgin, and John the Baptist. The discovery was quite accidental, and crowds flock to see it.

THE THAKOR SAHEB of Wurdhwan was formally installed and invested with the full powers of a second-class Chief in Kattywar on Nov. 20.

IT IS considered possible to take a broad-gauge line through the Bolan, the chief obstacle being avoided by a half-mile tunnel.

BISHOP MEURIN, whose interest in several charitable institutions of an undenominational character is well known in Bombay, appeals to the Municipal authorities for some help towards carrying on a school for deaf-mutes which he established some time ago. He states that there are upwards of 16,000 deaf-mutes in the Presidency, of whom no fewer than 551 are to be found in the city and island of Bombay. That these helpless beings can and do receive suitable instruction, such as would put them on better terms of equality with their fellow-men, is shown by the success of the numerous institutions that are found existing in Europe and America for their special benefit.

WEDNESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

AN IMPORTANT irrigation work has been completed in the North-Western Provinces. The river Betwa enters the extreme south-west corner of the province near Jhansi, and after a considerable course, joins the Jumna at Hamirpur. On 28 September last the Betwa Canal was opened, and water is now running in 300 miles of channel, while for over no less than 260 miles it is affording irrigation. The weir, which is 4,000 feet in length, with a maximum height of 60 feet in the deepest channel, is not a new part of the work; it has now stood the test of two rainy seasons with entire success, no damage of any kind having occurred.

THE PROSPECTS of the Mysore gold field have considerably improved of late, and, if official reports may be relied on, there is good reason to believe that there is after all, a brilliant future for the "Benighted Presidency," so far, at any rate, as its mineral wealth is concerned. In a report by Captain Plummer, of the Mysore Gold Company, mention is made of the discovery of a lode that is exceedingly fine. We put no faith in any statement which affects the share market. There are too many bulls and bears in the way.

AN OFFICER of the Political Department, Government of India, is about to do for the Indian aristocracy what Burke and Debrett have done for the English peerage. He will give to the world in a single volume a comprehensive catalogue of the Indian nobility, including not only the greater Chiefs, but 1000 of the non-salute Rajas and magnates, taken from every province in India.

THE *Bombay Gazette* commenting on Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's recent defeat at Deftford good naturedly observes: the time may yet come when a place will be found willing to serve India by sending a native of India to Parliament; but this entails a larger sacrifice of local interests than any constituency seems yet disposed to make. The effort, nevertheless, was worth making, and though the fruits of it may not be visible, the earnestness with which Mr. Ghose has brought the claims of India under the notice of English popular audience, can scarcely have been thrown away." Mr. Ghose, protested against the result of the polling at Deptford; but his demand for recounting the votes has not been acceded to.

"OLD TIMES are changed, old manners gone." Nearly two hundred years ago, Mr. Nathaniel Higginson, Governor of Fort St. George under the Honorable East India Company, addressed a letter to the then King of Ava as follows:—"To his Imperial Majesty who blesseth thy noble city of Ava with his presence, Emperor of Emperors and excelling the Kings of the East and the West in glory and honour, the clear firmament of virtue, the fountain of justice, the perfection of wisdom, the lord of charity, and protector of the distressed, the first mover in the sphere of greatness, president in council, victorious

in war, who feareth none and is feared by all, centre of the treasures of the earth and of the sea, lord proprietor of gold, silver, rubies, amber, and all precious jewels, favoured by heaven and honoured by men, whose brightness shines through the world as the light of the sun, and whose great name will be perserved in perpetual memorial."

THE REPORT is confirmed that Sir Herbert Macpherson, who rendered such distinguished service in both the Afghan and Egyptain campaigns, will be the next Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army in succession to Sir Frederick Roberts; and Sir Charels George Arbuthnot has been appointed to the Bombay Command.

AN ESTEEMED correspondent complains of the daily growing incivility and insolence of petty railway officials. The other day two respectable native gentlemen—second class passengers—who were waiting at the waiting-room of the Hooghly Station, were offered to be turned out of the room, as the *Sanctum Sanctorum* was declared to be reserved for *Shaheblogs* (which in the railway vocabulary, is a translation of 'gentlemen.') The incident does not speak well of Mr. Bradford Leslie's management, coming as it does, after the late disgraceful Howrah Scandal, in which the Station-master himself happened to be the central figure.

THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

THE REVOLUTIONARY pear in Denmark, is now ripe. A king as obstinate as George III and a minister as reactionary as Polignac, have brought the cradle of the British race up to the explosive point, for in nature and Society Denmark still resembles Britain. That Switzerland of the north, *minus* the mountains, and its 15,000 square miles, seem destined to be ultimately swallowed up by *das grosse* Vaterland? The King and his favorite prime minister, Estrup, have so put the extinguisher on liberalism that the latter has become as rare in the land as the goat. They ignore the refusal of the House of Commons (Folkething) to vote supplies, and act towards the budget as if legalised. It is only a Bismarck that can succeed in that game. "Cesar had his Brutus—Charles the First his Cromwell," and Christian the IX "may profit by their example."

THE ADVANTAGES of matrimony are very pleasantly argued out by M. Legneau, a well-known statistician, who maintains that, after twenty-two years of age, married men live longer than bachelors. Among every 1,000 bachelors there are thirty-eight criminals, among married men eighteen per 1,000.

WE MAKE room for the following from the *Indian Witness*:—"For some ten years past one street in Calcutta has been practically given up to gross indecency, but of late it has been noticed that there has been an exodus of the European unfortunates who formerly occupied this street, and now they are found widely scattered through the city. This change has been effected by a dozen scoundrels who exercise a strict business supervision over the women, and who have concluded that their earnings would be larger under the new arrangement than when their victims were confined to a single street. These men are foreigners, but of what particular Danubian nationality we do not know. That such vermin should practically rule Calcutta, is a striking commentary on the apathy of a long-suffering public. Everyone of them should be arrested as a vagrant and put to hard work for a year or two; after which they might be permitted to quit Calcutta in peace. If the police have not sufficient authority to deal with them, a special law should be enacted without delay."

IT IS reported from Zaisan that a body of Russian Kirghiz lately made a desperate attempt to cross the frontier into China, and were only stopped by force of arms.

MR. JOHN Slagg, M. P., on Oct. 29 delivered the second of his two addresses on India. His speech was devoted to a sketch of the remedies for the poverty of India. He said that first and foremost, India being of an agricultural character, it was imperative that the burdens borne by the agricultural classes should be lightened, and the means by which, in his judgment, that could be most easily and effectually accomplished, was the extention of what was called the permanent settlement to the whole of British India. He also recommended that the time for the payment of the land tax should be regulated by the time at which the crops are harvested in the different districts, a decentralisation of our financial system, together with a vigorous enforcement of the principle that the resources of each province shall be expended, as far as possible, for the exclusive benefit of the people of the province; and that an independent representative element should be added to the councils of our governors and lieutenant-governors, possessed of a control on taxation and expenditure. He pointed out how the costs of administration might be greatly reduced; and discussing the question of the frontier defence of India, he said he would establish the Indus as the frontier of the empire. It was beyond the power of the imagination to conceive a more forlorn and desperate undertaking, than the invasion of India would be by Russia, with our frontier on the Indus, and a nation which prided itself on its common sense, should dismiss the contingency from its mind, as lying at an infinite distance from practical politics.

THE *British Medical Journal* deprecates unnecessary alarm on the subject of hydrophobia. It points out that only a dog which is actually rabid can transmit disease; that in many cases of a bite from undoubtedly rabid animals, it is the dog alone and not the bitten man that dies; and that the mortality from hydrophobia recorded in London for the past ten months, unprecedented though it be, represents an annual death-rate of about 1 in 170,000.

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

THE Lahore Medical School which confers benefit on the Punjab as well as the North Western Provinces, will be shortly raised to a College. The Punjab Government has applied for aid to the Municipalities.

THE *Tribune* says:—"The doors of the mysterious Political Department of the Indian Government are so closely, often ruthlessly, shut against the natives of this country that the entrance of even a single native gentleman into it, becomes an event deserving some sort of prominent public notice. It is on this ground that we note especially the appointment, as Assistant Political Agent of Mahikanta, of Rai Bahadur Manick Lal G. Gander." We congratulate the gentleman of anserine patronymic on his appointment.

THE GOVERNMENT of India, upon the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, has given sanction to the Volunteers being represented at the ensuing Camp of Exercise, provided the force be not less than 300 men. They will be allowed the same privileges as were granted on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage Camp.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH, Principal of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. This appointment will be highly popular.

THE *Times of India* hears that several police officers in the Berars have been asked if they would like to go to Upper Burmah on promotion.

A TELEGRAM received in Paris from St. Thomas reports, that in consequence of the bad treatment of foreigners by the Haytian Government, the representatives of France and England have applied to their Governments for the despatch of war vessels. The thin end of the wedge has only to be inserted and the next natural step is pleading of provocation and despatching of war vessels.

MR. EDWIN ARNOLD, the well known author of the Light of Asia, has arrived in India. It is said that he will send a series of letters to the *Daily Telegraph* and that while in India he will seek "local colour" for a new Eastern poem that he has in hand. We welcome him to our country.

BEFORE James Malcolm *alias* Captain Macdonald of the notorious Brighton Bigamy case, had served seven days of his term of seven years' Penal Servitude, his wife commenced proceedings for a divorce, on the ground of her husband's bigamous marriage. The poor fellow must be in an awefully pitiable position between the crushing caresses of his first chosen and last.

MR. D. C. J. Ibbetson, late Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, has been appointed to officiate as the Superintendent of the Kapurthala State. Will this bring peace in the counsels of the Punjab University?

A NEW English daily paper is to appear in Bombay from 1st January next under the title of "Advocate of India." We learn that it will owe no allegiance to any party or clique, but formulate public views and aspirations with impartiality and moderation. The price will be only Rs. 2 a month or Rs. 20 per year.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, in their reply to the applications of the Mahomedan community for special grants and exemptions with a view to advance education among them, point out the inconvenience that would ensue if each sect claimed a separate share in the Fund, and in conclusion they state that it is not desirable, nor for "the advantage of Mahomedans themselves, that they should be exempted from those tests which are established to secure the admission of duly qualified candidates into the public service."

THE QUEEN'S BENCH has decided tha t Oxford and Cambridge students are not entitled to parliamentary franchise.

DURING their visit to Bombay, the Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert and Mrs. Ilbert were entertained at an evening party given by Mr. Pherozesha Mehta. A large and representative gathering of European and Native gentlemen assembled to meet Mr. and Mrs. Ilbert.

MR. KAIKHOSRU KABRAJEE, the Editor of the *Rast Gaftar* also entertained the distinguished guests.

SATURDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

AN APPLICATION was made before a Madras Magistrate for summonses against a Judge of the Local Small Cause Court, for defamation and intentional insult to a Mahomedan gentleman in language addressed to him when he was giving evidence in the witness box. The Magistrate refused the application on the ground that the complainant should first obtain the sanction of the Local Government to prosecute, and referred him to the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal seems to be following in the track of the Government of India, and locating its offices permanently on the hills. A commencement has been made with the Forest Department, which will not return to the Presidency from Darjeeling.

MR. LESSAR, addressing the Tigris Geographical Society, glorified Russian diplomacy for having surrendered to Afghanistan only the worthless tracts. He gave a very different description, while the negotiations were going on. Policy is more paying than truth.

A CONFIDENTIAL agent has, it is stated been sent by the ex-Empress Eugenie to consult the Pope with respect to her line of conduct in the present position of French affairs. It is believed at the Vatican that a large portion of the Bonapartist party would become supporters of the Count de Paris if the Pope would recommend that course.

SIR ROPER Lethbridge, in the course of his address to the electors of North Kensington, says:—"As one who has been for many years a resident in India, and connected with the Indian Government, I most heartily approve of Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal to submit to public examination, in the free air of a popular assembly such as the House of Commons, the working of the administrative machine and the grievances of our fellow-subjects, without distinction of race, creed, or colour, in that country. I deeply regret the Radical opposition to such a truly liberal measure, which has worked well in the past; and I object altogether to Mr John Morley's statement that it would arouse 'a mass of excitable barbarism, lying in ambush ready to leap upon us' as insulting to the loyal inhabitants of India.',

MR. WALTER WREN, who it will be remembered, had pronounced against all canvassing, has, as we anticipated, failed for the third time to get into Parliament.

THE Chief COMMISSIONER of Assam will visit Calcutta on the 24th instant.

SERIOUS electioneering riots are reported from Londondery. The troops were called out and charged the mob.

RAO BAHADOOR MOTEELAL LALBHOY has arrived at Kutch to assume charge of the Dewanship of that important native state *vice* Dewan Bahadoor Manibhoy Jashboy proceeding to Baroda.

THE MARRIAGE of H. H. the Gaekevar of Boroda will be celebrated on the 28th instant after which the Dewan Saheb, Khan Bahadoor Kazi Sahabudeen C. I. E. whose health has not been very good for some time past will retire.

AN influential German paper writes:—"England, Russia, and France, from their different standpoints, are all trying to secure ascendency over China; but will it profit the world if these nations succeed in scaring the 400,000,000 of Chinese out of their conservatism, and bringing them under the influence of European ideas? China is learning to make use of her coalfields, which are the largest on earth, and of her immense beds of iron; what if, with her cheap labour, she some day begins to enter into industrial competition with Europe? To us this posibility seems by no means remote. The day when, under European direction, a factory is set up in China to manufacture with Chinese coal and iron goods, of which Europe and America have now a monopoly, will mark the beginning of a great change in the world, a change which we cannot consider with equanimity.

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A CORRESPONDENT sends us a long account of the rites and ceremonies lately celebrated by Raja Surjakanta Acharjea of Mymensing, at the holy shrine of Gya. What most strikes us in this account is the discrimination with which the charities and benevolences were distributed on the occasion. It appears that while only 500 Brahmans received each a brass thala, a quantity of rice and a four-anna pieces, no less than 6000 beggars, mostly lame, halt and blind, were granted a like charity, and no less than 10,000 other beggars received doles of rice and pice. Opinion might differ about the propriety of such lavish expenditure for temporary relief; but there can be no doubt as to the good done, being immense.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *8th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Electro-Magnetism. Electro-Magnetic Rotations.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *10th Inst.*, at 4 P. M. *Subject*: Sulphur.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *10th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Barometric Variations.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, for 12 consecutive lectures, Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

The fee for the Practical Class from regular students is *Annas* 4; from casual students *Annas* 8.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 5th, 1885.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1885.

THE FALL OF BURMA.

MANDALAY has fallen; King Theebaw has surrendered; the entire kingdom of the Lord of the Golden Umbrella is now an appanage of our gracious sovereign. It is a time for general felicitation, and in all loyalty and devotion we congratulate our Queen-Empress on this rich and extensive accession to her dominion, on which the sun never sets. From the day when the Vice-regal proclamation was published we were fully prepared for this issue. We knew it would be, in sporting parlance, a simple walk over, and so it has proved to be. At day break on the 28th ultimo the invading flotilla started from Ava, and arrived before the capital of Burma at 9 A. M. After waiting for an hour and a half arrangements were made for the immediate landing of the troops, and a message was sent to the Chief Minister, Kenwoon Mengyee who was the leading member of the party friendly to the English alliance, requesting his appearance before General Prendergast. No reply to the message having arrived up to 2 P. M., the troops advanced to take possession of the town and palace. At this stage the Kenwoon Mengyee appeared in the scene and requested that the General and Colonel Sladen should at once proceed to the palace and have an interview with the King, before sending the troops within the palace enclosure. This was acceeded to, and the interview took place immediately after. The King "commenced the conversation by saying that he hoped the Government intended to spare his life. As to his Kingdom, he desired to make it over to the care of the British. He wished no longer to occupy the throne. He had experienced enough of the cares of sovereignty, and he only asked to be allowed to live in Mandalay, however humble his house might be. Colonel Sladen assured the King that he need have no fears of his life being in danger, but no assurance could be given about his being permitted to reside in Mandalay. He recommended the King to go to Calcutta to see the Viceroy, who would finally decide this and other questions. The King expressed his willingness to visit the Viceroy, but urged that the visit should be delayed, as his Queen shortly expected her confinement, and he wished to take her Majesty with him. The King also asked that his Ministers might be allowed to accompany him. Colonel Sladen pointed out that it might be inconvenient for the country if the Ministers were all removed. The King then complained bitterly of the systematic way in which he had been kept in darkness about all that was going on without, false information being given him; and said, that he had been misled. The interview ended by Colonel Sladen repeating his advice to the King to see the Viceroy, and plead his own cause before His Excellency." In the mean time the troops entered the palace grounds, and took charge of the principal gates of the city. On the following day, at early dawn, Colonel Sladen, to provide against a threatened disturbance in the palace, "thought it prudent to put the King under a guard. His Majesty, when General Prendergast visited him, (at 1 P. M.) was, therefore, with the Queen and the Queen-mother, under charge of a guard of British soldiers in a small summer house in the palace grounds. The guards watched the King closely, being about twenty paces from him. He asked to be sent down at once, and expressed a desire for Colonel Sladen to accompany him. Colonel Sladen expressed his regret at being unable to come. The King then asked that a little time might be given him to prepare for the journey. General Prendergast replied that not more than ten minutes would be allowed. The General and party then retired, while the King went into the building to get ready, asking for a hundred coolies to carry his property to the steamer. Although nominally allowed only ten minutes to get ready, the King took about three-quarters of an hour over the task. He then appeared accompanied by his Queens, and attended by a large retinue of women, boys, and other palace attendants. The party, with General Prendergast, Colonel Sladen, and other officers, walked to the palace gate, where the King and Queens got into two bullock carts, his followers continuing to walk." Thus ended the sovereignty of the line of Alompra, and Upper Burma passed to the British. This is not the occasion to discuss the policy or the principle of the measures which have brought on this conclusion. But this is certain, that King Theebaw has retired from a throne which he disgraced by manifold cruelties, and his retirement will be followed by progress, prosperity, and enlightenment for the millions who bore his sway.

THE PROPOSED ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

THE project for a separate University for the North-West Provinces has been discussed, off and on, for a long series of years, and it has not yet come to an end, one way or another. For some time the feeling at head quarters was dead set against it. It was held by the Supreme Council that provincial envy was at the bottom of it. Calcutta has a University, so have Madras and Bombay, and why should not Allahabad have one? This was the line of argument, divested of euphemistic official padding, in its favor, and it would not tell. Then a Lieutenant-Governor, in *propria persona*, recorded a minute setting forth the argument in its most attractive form, dilating on the woes of the Norwestners; the trouble they had in sending down their candidates to distant and unhealthy Calcutta to receive their diplomas; the damper on education by having no Convocation day, no Chancellor in his robes, no Fellows in silk gowns and academic caps, marching in procession; no privilege for men who had never been into a college as students, to clap F. A. U. to their names; its unsympathetic Calcutta Vice-Chancellor, sold him completely. He got orders passed to hold the examinations at different centres of the North-West and thereby obviate the necessity of travelling down to cholera-infected Calcutta. He adopted a resolution to hold a convocation annually at Allahabad for the award of diplomas, and for an opportunity to the Lieutenant-Governor to deliver, or read out as the case may be, a convocation address, and for such other festivities as the occasion might require. He likewise got the Chancellor to nominate a whole lot of the favorites or big guns of the Upper Provinces to sport the coveted initial letters after their names. Orders were, moreover, passed to circulate every scrap of paper connected with the work of the University Senate and to invite an expression of opinion on the part of the said favorites and big guns on all matters of importance connected with University work, before the Senate could meet and discuss them. This took the wind entirely out of the sails of the Lieutenant-Governor, and the project had for the time to be dropped. With the rail laid along the whole line no one ever felt any difficulty to travel to Calcutta, and so no one cared for the concession of local centres of examinations. The Lieutenant Governor did not care to sit as the *pro tem* representative of the Calcutta Vice-Chancellor, so no convocation was held at Allahabad. And the big guns did not care to discuss educational questions to be sent down to Calcutta, so no opinion was ever communicated. In fact, the objections were put forth as dialectic exercises, to eke out a case, and were never really felt. What was wanted was a pet toy for the amusement of the people, and eclat of Government, and this not being granted the question fell to the ground. The Punjab, in the mean time, stole a march over Allahabad. Under the adroit manipulation of Dr. Leitner and the confiding good nature of a weak Viceroy, a separate University was sanctioned for that province three years ago, and it has encouraged the Norwestners to revive their old idea. It is said that Sir Alfred Lyall has taken it up very warmly, and, during his recent sojourn at Simla has got the Viceroy to entertain it with sympathy. The rumour may not be true, but it is now going the round of the papers, and the unofficial advocate of the North-West Government has more than once written strongly in favor of the official view of the matter. We say "unofficial" because we don't care to be more precise. Our contemporary of the *Statesman*, who does not approve of the idea of the University, and who has been made the object of castigation by the *Pioneer*, traces the authorship of the last article in the *Pioneer* to another source. He says, "the services of the Secretariat scribe, who is retained to whitewash the local administration periodically in the columns of the *Pioneer*, have been requisitioned to expose the misrepresentations of the *Statesman*." But whoever the author, his authority is certainly not high. He has an ugly habit of suppressing unpleasant facts which is peculiarly adverse to fair discussion. He is also any thing but accurate in the statement of facts. Thus, for instance, he says: "Both the North-West Provinces and Oudh were then (in 1868) and have continued up to this day, to be excluded from all share in the deliberations of the institution by which their whole method of higher education is formed and guided. This impolitic and unwise exclusiveness has more than once formed the subject of complaint by educational officers in these provinces," when he knew perfectly well that since 1872 those officers have been, on every occasion when any business other than formal had to be transacted by the Senate, called upon to express their opinion, and they failed to do their duty. Thus they were not "excluded," but they systematically kept themselves aloof from all such deliberations. Similarly when the writer says: "It is precisely because the Calcutta University has exercised such an influence over the higher education of the North-West, without being placed *en rapport* with the people and their educational system that a separation has become inevitable," he forgets or pretends to forget that the fault, if there has been a fault which we deny, does not lie with the Calcutta University, but with the North-West educational officers most of whom are fellows of the University, and who have failed to keep the University authorities duly informed. The principle hitherto has been not to act loyally, cordially, and unitedly, but to throw obstructions in the way, so as to produce an argument for an ulterior object. The writer seems not to have yet made up his mind as to what is wanted; at least he leaves this point for future determination. At one place he argues in favor of a pure examining body, like the London and the

Calcutta Universities. He says: "It is obvious to every body now, and it has been obvious all along to those persons whose duty or inclination directed their attention to the subject, that sooner or later a time must come when the higher education of the North West Provinces must have a centre in its own country where its gold could be assayed and stamped and passed into the currency of the intellectual world." But his leaning is in favor of a teaching body. He argues: "There are many who would confine its teaching to the culture and sciences of the West, making the English tongue the sole vehicle of instruction and assigning to the classical languages of India no higher position than that assigned to Greek and Latin. There are some again, who, following more or less on the lines of the Punjab University, would provide for the teaching of all subjects in the vernacular tongue, and recognise oriental learning by itself as a sufficient qualification for University degrees. The solution of the question will undoubtedly be found between the two extremes. To oriental learning and vernacular study will probably be given a greater importance than they occupy in the curriculum of Calcutta, but co-ordinated with the study, in English, of the science, philosophy and criticism of modern Europe. Allahabad should, in short, occupy educationally, as it does geographically a position midway between Calcutta and Lahore." But whichever alternative we accept we fail to perceive the necessity for a real *bona fide* University for Allahabad. The highest amount of teaching may be carried on in any institution, without its being called a University. In Europe the actual teaching is done principally in the affiliated Colleges, and the University as the central body is practically an examining body, and in so far as it departs from that function and assumes tutorial work it becomes inefficient. Doubtless there are University professors, but they make up their classes from the students of all the Colleges, and therefore ceases to be exclusive. The case may be difficult in some sectarial Universities; but they are by no means such models as would be worthy of copying. The value of a University degree to the public depends upon its trustworthiness, and that trustworthiness fails in proportion to the influence the teachers exercise in granting it. A degree was purchased for Dr. Johnson, and some people in India have made similar purchases; but can such a degree have the same value in the estimation of the public as one from Oxford or London? Continental degrees are always looked upon with disfavour in England, and our N.-W. friends have been the most violent in denouncing Calcutta examiners because they come from Calcutta Colleges and were suspected of having favored their own pupils to the prejudice of N.-W. candidates. Let us suppose the Muir College Professors to be the Examiners in the proposed University. Will the other Colleges of the N.-W. and Oudh, particularly those which are not State colleges, be always satisfied with their awards?

If not, would it be proper to convert the Muir College into a University for the N.-W. as the writer in the *Pioneer* desires? It would consummate a vicious centralization in which the Director of Public Instruction, acting under the buffer of a sham syndicate, would have the entire control of education and blast all independent efforts, like those of the missionaries and of the natives. We wonder how Moulvi Sayed Ahmed would like the idea of the curriculum of the Alighur Institute being fixed by Mr. White. If the Calcutta Syndicate labours under the disadvantage of not being *en rapport* of the requirements of the N.-W. *i. e.* if it suffers from the disadvantage of want of information—information withheld from it by those whose duty it is to supply such information,—the Director will bring into play all the bias and local prejudices of an autocrat. We prefer the former. The rhetoric of the writer about assaying the educational gold of the N.-W. is an old but good one. The object is a fit and proper one for the Government to carry out. But the assayers in such a case should be other than the interested officers of the mint or mints which stamp the gold. We mean no offence to our officers, but we send our pyx coins to England to be tested for their weight and fineness. The standards proposed are well-known and understood and if we desire our coins to assimilate with those of England, and wish the public to accept them at 22 carats touch, we should not only see that there is no greater amount of alloy in them, but produce the most authentic certificate to prove that such is really the case. We want a Hall mark, and that Hall mark should be stamped by a central trustworthy body, utterly unconnected with private goldsmiths' shops. What would be the value of the mark in question if every jeweller's shop had a right to affix it? Why, we should be obliged to carry, as in China, our scales and touchstones to examine every specimen of the precious metal that we may have to receive. No plea of local peculiarity or convenience should justify a departure from the principle we advocate, and that principle in education is, to put it down in the fewest words, a purely examining University for all India, which alone should have the power of issuing the well-known degrees of B. A., M. A., M. D. &c. A great mistake was committed when three Universities were sanctioned, and it was intensified when a fourth was legalised. The public have now under the same denomination four different coins of different weights and fineness. A Madras B. A. is not equal to a Bombay B. A. and the Bombay B. A. is not the exact counterpart of the Calcutta one, while the Punjab variety is not comparable to any of the others. Sir Alfred Lyall is welcome to fix his own standards, but he should not be permitted to circulate base metal and call it 22 carat touch by affixing a spurious stamp. This is all we care for. Let each province if so minded issue its certificates to any extent it likes, but let there be no misrepresentation, such as we have in the Punjab B. A. This remark may provoke some miserable Lalla Sanjhi Mull, or Raja Harbons of the N.-W. to denounce us as "malicious enemies," but in the interests of Indian education we cannot but look upon all attempts at provincialization as mischievous. If the standards of the three leading Universities of India be not the best, and we do not say they are, let them be changed, modified, or made to assimilate, but let our B. A.'s and M. A.'s like our rupees and mohars, be the same everywhere.

THE BASTI QUESTION.

II.

IN a previous issue we have shown how the recent Basti improvements necessarily tend to press upon the poor, and how in consequence the policy regarding them affects the progress of civilization in this country. We took occasion also to notice the two little facts which have hitherto engaged the attention of the municipal authorities, *viz.*, that any land with khola or thatched huts would be called a Basti, and that even such ornaments of the town as pleasure villas and garden-lands are under certain conditions apt to grow into the nuisances alluded to. It is a pity that no attempt has been made to trace the full course of the evolution of which pleasure ground and Bastis are only particular phases.

The Basti phase is in reality not an abnormal manifestation of Bengali or Indian civic life: it is only a return to a condition antecedent to that of Garden land and one which is common to the whole country, we mean, the village phase. So that apart from the bearings of the question under notice the fact suggests an important inquiry into the natural growth of villages into towns, in this country. However that may be, a glance over the map of Calcutta will show that the garden phase is simply a feature of what may be called *suburban* condition in the abstract. The growth of an urban centre naturally attracts the richer citizens to secure the benefits of free air by investing in the purchase of village lands adjoining to the town—the nearest and the most conveniently priced lands available for the purpose. It is hard to say whether the growth of railways would considerably modify this state of things, and remove villas of the kind into the interior of the country. But as in native society one does not become a member merely by coming to live in the midst of those who compose the society of any place, the chances are that it will be in the suburbs only where the richer citizens of a town centre will seek lands for pleasure grounds. So that make your town as large as you like; you will always have a ring around it constantly, in a state of transition from rural into suburban and thence into urban condition.

But the worst part of this suburban phase—the link between the two extremes—is not that it is composed of garden lands, but that it possesses the worst element of the rural and urban condition. The garden lands point only to the richer portion of the central population who occasionally migrate out of the town without forsaking their main residences within the town or improving them, so as to obviate the necessity of suburban villas. The bulk of the suburban population, however, comprises people whose resources are too limited for a suitable town residence. Some of these like their richer fellow citizens, migrate out of the town from motives of economy, but they do so for good, and only sojourn in the town for their daily work. Others again, coming from the interior of the country in quest of a livelihood swell the number of the suburban population from like motives of economy. All these people occupy the space between the rich garden houses and together with any old village people of the locality, that there might be formed what is called the suburbs. They partake of the primitive village character in their residences, but yet overcrowded owing to the proximity of a too rich town centre. And after all it is only the comparative cheapness of the suburban land which attracts into it both the rich and the poor belonging to the town centre, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that the town advances so fast and so far beyond the old standard of income and personal comfort all over the country that the Suburbs necessarily present all the worst features of the transition state. It is cheaper in this country to own a hut by building or purchasing it than to hire a pucca house within the town. Those who can afford to hire, or still better to own, pucca houses, continue within the town; and those who cannot pay for the accommodation, or regard it insufficient, remove out of the town. And then the rich appropriate large areas while the poor get packed up within the narrowest limits. When again the rich owners of garden lands are overtaken by freaks of fortune, their villas naturally lose the temporary gay appearance and pass into the condition of the surrounding area. In other words these lands then furnish room for the poor who are driven out of the town or drawn to its threshold in their struggle for existence.

But the question is why should hut-owners get so closely packed as to derange the sanitary conditions of the locality, and it is in the answer to this question that the immense difficulty of the Basti question will be found. For the reason of the fact lies as much in the rapid development of our towns from a primitive Asiatic condition as in the laws, traditions and natural instincts of the people which cannot be so speedily modified by the European influence which has for a century and a quarter been brought to bear upon them. Our village life does not disclose the rudimentary conditions of the Roman civic life, as those of an overgrown family characteristic of a far more ancient date. As a matter of fact men of the same caste and subcaste seek to congregate together, though there is nothing of the action which gave solidity to the Roman population in their kingly period. We have seen especially among our lower classes with whom the cast-feeling retains a comparatively larger vigor that men would either have a plot of land in the most crowded Basti or decline to settle at all in the place of which the Basti forms a mere fragment. They would rather go to a far distant Basti, than take up quarters within shorter distance, but cut off from their caste men by an intervening Basti. Much of the same spirit prevails among all classes of our countrymen. And members of the same family when there is a split would still cling to the site of their former housestead, however cramped for space, rather than remove two doors off. Consequently when the land is divided between the co-sharers, very little attention can be given to sanitary ends for leaving space for conservancy or ventilation between adjoining houses. In other words our domestic requirements receive such a disproportionately large attention that

the common wants of fellow villagers are seldom much attended to. Moreover when such miserable accommodation is deemed sufficient as between co-sharers it is not likely to be at all extended when it is the zemindar who has to lay out a Basti ground for his tenants. All that he has to take care of is to take care of caste conditions and then the ground can be over-crowded without the least objections from the tenantry. Go wherever you like in Bengal, if not all over India, and you will find that this frugal people are most anxious for three things, to avoid caste desecration, to secure convenience of intercourse between cognates and agnates and to make the best of their narrow pecuniary resources. Thus it is that in making partitions of houses the only space left house-compounds and only for lanes and streets is what would be barely sufficient for ingress and egress from the house. Large streets are no concern of the people themselves: it is almost invariably left to the Sovereign or the Zemindar. Moreover the streets tend to change with the caste and family conditions of the houses. The seclusion of the females requires two divisions in every house. A *Sadar* and *Andar,* and these must be arranged with due regard to the requirements of neighbours—bound as they are by caste relations if not neighbourly feeling. And as generation after generation a fresh partitions are called for, there is a natural tendency towards change of house frontage. The prior existence of well defined streets often governs the course of this change, but it may be easily conceived that where the sites of streets may be modified the paramount requirements of partition and the zenana, would receive a higher regard from the owner of the land, whether that ownership is vested in a zemindar accessible to people, or in the people themselves who require the change to be made.

That we have not been indulging in abstract speculation could now be made evident to any one in Calcutta. He has only to drive down to Garden Reach and he will see how the acquisition of the wet dock lands has served to create new Bastis a little further off and how in these the houses have got packed together as closely as possible and the smallest provision has been made for road accommodation. It is the Basti which represents the normal state of our house accommodation, for the Basti is not any thing peculiar to large towns like Calcutta. It is only the village more thickly peopled than usual, owing to the larger wages obtainable in the town. What is wanting is the civic spirits which would vender the site of the town as dear as the *Bhita* is to the family. And so long as that feeling does not grow, so long moreover as the remuneration for labor varies so widely between the towns under English supervision and the interior of the country—it would be waste of money and perhaps wanton waste, to seek to enforce large modifications in the life in Basstis.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON INDIA.

AT the General Election of 1880, the leaders of both the great political parties in England devoted considerable portions of their manifestoes and electioneering addresses to Indian affairs. That eminent British statesmen should have considered India of sufficient political importance as to have included it in their programme, was looked upon by our countrymen as a cheering and encouraging sign of the times. In course of that campaign many leading Parliamentary men distinguished themselves by their advocacy of the cause of India before their constituents, Mr. Gladstone devoted one of his famous Midlothian speeches to Indian affairs in particular, and many other Liberal leaders took their cue from their chief. It was said at the time that this suddenly awakened interest in India on the part of the Liberal leaders was due to party motives and feelings. Although we know very well what an important consideration and part party tactics play in English politics, we did not attach any great weight to the insinuation mentioned above. We could not persuade ourselves to believe that leading British statesmen could be guided by such low motives as were imputed to them. But the events of the present electoral campaign show that those who questioned the sincerity of the Liberal leaders in reference to their attitude towards India six years ago, were not very uncharitable after all. The recent electioneering addresses of the Liberal leaders are almost critical, silent on the affairs of this country, and even Mr. Gladstone himself has this time dismissed India with a very short paragraph in his manifesto.

The only leading Parliamentary man who has thought it his duty to discuss Indian questions in his electioneering addresses is Lord Randolph Churchill. His lordship, in his Birmingham speeches, made some allusions to India. He ably combated Mr. Bright's opinion as to the value of India to England. Mr. Bright declared some time ago that India was of no use to England except as a means of finding places for ten young gentlemen every year and producing a profit of ten millions pounds sterling. Lord Randolph Churchill thus answered Mr. Bright:—"Well, I do not know what he means by the profit of £10,000,000, unless he means the commercial profit. The commercial profit that is made out of India is a great deal larger than £10,000,000; but I would point out that even if it were only £10,000,000, just think how many thousands of English artisans are kept in active employment by a commerce which produces the annual profit of £10,000,000." In order to form an accurate estimate of the number of English people who are kept in employment by working for the Indian market, one must remember that England exports altogether to this country about 30 millions of British manufactures annually. The imports of cotton yarn manufactured into India amount to 25 millions; and this alone employs about 250,000 people in England. Then, in iron and steel England exports about two millions to India, in woollen manufactures about one million. It has been calculated that by her Indian trade and by the totally free market which she enjoys here England is able to keep in active employment some 357,000 artisans. Again, some 100,000 British-born subjects are employed in India and paid by Indian revenues, and they send their salaries or a greater portion of them for the maintenance of their families and relations. Then, again, thousands of independent Britons find lucrative employment in this country in various walks of life. Bearing all this in mind, it is no exaggeration to say that nearly three millions of the British people are directly or indirectly dependent on India for the means of livelihood; and most of them would have to starve if connections now existing between England and this country were severed. Well did Lord Randoldh Churchill say in his speech delivered at Paddington in May last that "without India England would cease to be a nation." The facts and figures we have given above should be carefully studied by those Englishmen who like Mr. Bright think that the possession of India is a source of weakness to England.

In the second place, Lord Randolph Churchill controverted the narrow views which Mr. John Morley had expressed in his Cambridge speech on the question of a Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs. His Lordship observed: "I dare say you are aware that I propose with the full consent of my colleagues that if in the next Parliament, if the present Government is in power, a full Parliamentary enquiry shall be made into the system of the Government of India. You may be aware that before the Government of India was taken over by the crown such an enquiry generally took place every 20 years, when the old company used to come for a renewal of their charter, and many most beneficial developements of government were introduced by Parliament owing to that periodical enquiry. Well, 30 years have passed only nearly since the Government of India was taken over by the crown, and I held that the time had come when a Parliamentary enquiry would probably produce, or at any rate lay the foundation for beneficial reforms in the Government of India. You would not have thought that that was a policy to which any Liberal or Radical could object. The Government of India is, as of course you know, a despotic Government, and therefore a form of Government to which naturally Radicals would not lean; and Parliamentary enquiries into the operations of Government are a procedure which the Radical mind generally favours. However, I draw your attention to some comments on my proposal of a Parliamentary enquiry into the Government of India by no less a person than Mr. John Morley. Mr. John Morley professes to be a very enlightened Radical. He is a man of letters, he is a cultivated and advanced Radical, and he sets himself up or at any rate is set up by other people, as the model of the Radicals.

* * * As a matter of fact, I quite admit that my tour in India was not very comprehensive, but rather rapid; but I had the good fortune to come into contact with all kinds of representatives of political thought, who were good enough to express to me their views with the utmost freedom, and I found not only among English society but also among the educated native society, an almost general concensus of opinion that the time had come for a Parliamentary enquiry." Such an enquiry has, indeed been repeatedly prayed for by the people of this country during the last fifteen years, and it is urgently needed for the sake of good Government. We have, however, strongly expressed our opinion that the proposed Parliamentary enquiry into the affairs of this country would not be productive of much good unless it embraced a comprehensive and thorough investigation into the working of the whole system of Indian Administration, and into the condition of the people. The mere carrying out of Mr. Slagg's idea, we must deprecate as earnestly as possible. Mr. Slagg would confine a Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs to the operation of the system of Government established by the Act of 1858. His main object is to secure the abolition of the Secretary of State's council, because the existence of that body specially charged as it is with the protection of Indian revenues, stands in the way of this country being always sacrificed at the alter of King Cotton. We would not have a Parliamentary enquiry into the affairs of India if its scope is to be limited in any way.

After what Lord Randolph Churchill said as to the material value of India to England as a source of finding employment for such vast numbers of the British people, it was only to be expected that his lordship should advocate the annexation of Upper Burma, or at any rate some arrangement very much in the nature of annexation. He remarked: "If you applied to Upper Burma the policy of the late Government with regard to Egypt, the result would surely happen that your industries would be arrested and the development of their dependency would be stopped. I want to know whether the arresting of British trade with Burma and the stoppage of all development of British Burma would revive British trade or give employment to the unemployed. On the other hand, a firm and resolute policy applied to Burma will not only protect existing British interests, but may, if it is wisely guided wisely persevered in, and not interrupted, offer such an extraordinary development to British manufactures that it is possible there are many in this hall who may live to see the day when British commerce will again be enjoying those leaps and those bounds which Mr. Gladstone some years ago was so eloquent about." The annexation of Upper Burma is demanded for the extension of British commerce; but its value in this respect chiefly lies in the fact that it will furnish a new trade route to China. Upper Burma itself will not offer a large field for the development of trade. When its value lies in the fact of its being the most convenient trade route to China, the object which the British commercial community have in view may be attained without incorporating Theebaw's dominions with the Indian Empire. The conversion of Upper Burma into a protected state under British control as advocated by Lord Ripon and his Foreign Secretary Sir Charles Grant, will fully meet the necessities of the case.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS A source of great satisfaction to us to learn that the people of Balasore have laid the foundation of a Library and Town Hall in their town and resolved to associate the institution

with the name of the late lamented Hon'ble Kristodas Pal. It is a fitting memorial for one who consecrated his life by unremitting devotion to the service of his country. What attaches peculiar interest to the memorial is, that it comes from a quarter where no such recognition of the service was expected. The feeling of grateful remembrance is thoroughly spontaneous and disinterested, and we appreciate it highly on that ground. We understand that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor spoke very feelingly on the subject in his reply to the address of the Municipal Commissioners of Balasore, but we have not yet received a report of the speech to quote from. We hope to be in a position to do so in our next issue.

WE WOULD draw the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another colomun, announcing that a public meeting will be held at the Town Hall on the 10th instant, under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to determine the constitution of the Bengal Branch of the National Association for supplying Femal Medical Aid to the women of India." We hope the public will muster strong on the occassion.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR and party arrived at the Presidency on Saturday afternoon from Orrissa. His Honour reached Diamond Harbour by steamer whence he travelled by special train.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy has signalised his administration by an act of justice, which will be highly appreciated by the people of India. Eight and twenty years ago, the political exigencies of the Mutiny time, necessitated the occupation of the Gowalior Fort and the adjoining Morar cantonment by the British army as a temporary measure, and repeated promises were made that they would be restored on peace being established in the country. The Government however did not find it convenient to fulfil the promises for a long time. The Maharaja had, as is natural, set his heart upon getting back that noble fortress, but his efforts until now had proved abortive and the impression was abroad, that the Government having got hold of so fine a property would not give it up. But as in the case of Dhar and Mysore, so in the present instance, the impression was wrong and the action of Lord Dufferin has demonstrated that it was wrong. At a Durbar held on the 2nd instant His Excellency announced the restoration, as due to the distinguished and unfailing loyalty of the Maharaja. To outsiders the terms of the restitution may not appear to be very liberal. The following, among others are the conditions, as telegraphed by the special correspondent of the *Englishman*, embodied in the treaty between Scindia and the British Government:—"That I make over to the British Government the town and fortress of Jhansi in full sovereignty in exchange for the cantonments of Morar. That I pay fifteen lakhs of rupees towards the cost incurred by the British Government for the buildings in, and fortifications of, the fortress of Gwalior. One of the details involves the payment by Scindia of the cost of the removal of the troops from Gwalior and Morar, and the increase of the allowance for the maintenance of the subsidiary force." Fifteen lacs for the fixtures, costs of removal, increased allowance and cession of Jhansi are—surely a goodly compensation for what never rightfully belonged to us, and would to the shrewdest capitalist appear to be a good market value, for the property "restored." The Scindia, is however glad to secure the restoration at any cost not so much from the consideration of market value, but for the preservation of his good name for loyalty. And we should be the last to haggle about it. We hope the turn will now come for the Nizam to get back his ceded districts.

NORTHERN CALCUTTA may shortly expect to have a fresh addition to its small number of recreation grounds. It is, we understand, settled that a new square will be opened up in ward number 4, close to Raghunath Chatterjee's Street. Babu Balye Chand Sing's property known as Boloram Sirkar's Garden has been fixed upon as the most suitable site, and as a preliminary measure, the land is being surveyed.

THE GOOD PEOPLE of Howrah have their grievances, against their Municipality and they have petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor praying for remission of scavenging fees which they are made to pay without getting any thing in lieu thereof in the shape of good and sufficient scavenging arrangement. The prayer is a reasonable one, particularly, if as is alleged, the fees have been remitted in the Suburban Municipality. There are a good many lanes and bye-lanes in Calcutta whose residents would not have a bad case, were they to adopt a similar course, on the ground that they are made to pay lighting and water rates without their wretched lanes ever knowing what a gas post or hydrant is like.

ALL public works are at present at almost an absolute stand still on account of "financial pressure," and few know when the pressure is likely to be relaxed. The country, however, in the meantime suffers and that, in spheres that few care to enquire in. The towing paths along the banks of certain portions of the Eastern Canal in the Bhangore Sub-Division have been destroyed by the late floods, and, unless these paths are promptly repaired, the traffic will be very much obstructed, to the great detriment of the Canal bourne trade of the Province. Application has been made to the authorities for a special grant, and we trust that a timely grant will be made.

THERE has been a revolution in Nepal. The latest information is that Sir Rundeep Singh was unpopular with what is termed the 'enlightened party' of the state and particularly because of the favours recently shown to General Juggut Jung at the Maharani's particular request. Juggut Jung, it will be remembered, was expatriated from Nepal on account of his supposed complicity in the conspiracy of 1882 and was called back only about six months ago. But some of the nobles could not endure his re-elevation to power, and brought about this revolution with the aid of the High Priests, the Burdars and the Military officers. They got the king, a mere boy under their power, and using him as a tool in their hands, made him pass a decree for the death of Rundip Sing and Jugut Jung, by which, we suppose, we are to understand that the colour of political murder is taken away. Rundeep's son Judha Protab Sing was also killed, and the lives of General Jeeta Jung theCommander-in-Chief, and Col. Run Jung the brothers of Juggut Jung were spared, simply because they happened to be away to British India on a pilgrimage. The relations of the Nepal Durbar underRundeep's administration,were most friendly towards the British as manifested in the Durbar's recent orders about Gurkha recruits for British regiments, on which account specially, his death is all the more to be regretted. The brothers Dhir Shumsher Jung and Khudg Shumsher Jung, however, whom the revolution has respectively made the Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, are men of considerable educational acquirements and business talents and in perfect sympathy with the British Government, whose genial hospitality they have more than once enjoyed, and we have reasons to hope, that the continuance of friendly relations between the two Governments, will be undisturbed.

ON FRIDAY before last Baroda was the scene of a terrible tragedy. An Arab, actuated by jealousy and revenge, ran amok and committed several unprovoked murders and was at liberty for a considerable time, after which he was shot down by the military and he finished his mad career by despatching himself with a dagger to avoid being captured alive. The infuriated man killed his sister-in-law, her little son two years old, a neighbour, two Borahs and three more persons. He fortified himself in a house commanding a lane, and fusiladed upon all who appeared on the scene. It was not till the noon of Tuesday, after being at liberty for five days, that he was shot, when the military assaulted the house. The delay was due to the Dewan's anxiety to avoid further bloodshed, and to take the man, if possible, alive.

RUMOUR has it that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, at any rate a respectable minority of them, are moving with great earnestness for the abolition of the Original Side of the Court. The Judges are discussing the matter on the motion, it is believed, of the Vakeels of the Apellate side, who are opposed to the business of the original side being monopolized by Barristers and Attorney with long bills of costs, and claim to share in their gains. We have no wish now to weigh the reasons urged against the *abolition* of the Original side, if indeed such a proposal be actually before the Judges, and this important change cannot be effected so long as the various Charters and the Letters Patent of 1862 and 1865 constituting the High Court remain in force. The time for its discussion has not yet arrived. In the meantime it goes without saying that the costs of litigation in that side of the High Court are of the most prohibitive nature, and the sooner they are reduced the better, for the public. The reduction however cannot be made without affecting the present position of the Barristers and the attorneys, and that is a ticklish question to deal with. Not to take it by the horn, a *via media* has, we understand, been proposed, namely that the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court be raised to 5000 Rs. which will make the costs of suits of comparatively small value, less. The result of the deliberations will be looked for by the public with great earnestness.

IT IS SAID that Mr. B. L. Gupta, the Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Birbhoom, is shortly expected to rejoin his substantive post of Presidency Magistrate. We should be glad to have an able and tried officer like Mr. Gupta in our midst once more; but we should not be the less gratified to see him administer justice from the elevated position of a District and Sessions Judge.

THE RESULT of the last M. A. Examination of the Calcutta University may be analysed as follows; 12 have passed in English, 4 in Mathematics, 2 in Sanskrit, 1 in Persian, 1 in History, 11 in Physical Science, and 5 in Botany. The Presidency College graduates, as usual, lead in English, Mathematics and Physical Science. We are glad to notice our young men are taking to scientific studies more generally as is disclosed in the result of the Physical Science and Botany examination. There has been a good deal of disappointment among the successful candidates on account of the abolition of the Honors Division in M. A. The 'Honor,' since lately, used to distinguish an unbroken career of academic success, and was conferred only on those who had never failed to pass, or to 'appear,' since matriculation. As the present candidates had passed their B. A. under the old system, when no Honors course in B. A. existed it would have been better if the Honors in M. A. were continued this year also. We understand they had memorialized the authorities on the subject but to no effect. We fail to see why their legitimate aspirations have been disregarded.

ALTHOUGH it would have been for the best had Mr. Lalmohun Ghose been returned to Parliament in his very first attempt, there is no reason to be altogether cast down by his defeat. It would appear that Mr. Ghose had secured as many as 3560 votes, the adverse majority being only 367. There seems to have been some confusion in the counting, and Mr. Ghose challenged recounting, which was refused, though he was entitled to it. The language of the telegram would seem to imply that the day was lost owing to the Irish voters opposing the Liberals. That an Indian candidate should have scored over three thousand and a half votes in an English Metropolitan constituency where Indian matters are little cared for and less understood, speaks certainly very hopefully of the future, and Mr. Ghose's persistent efforts may in the long run be crowned with success, since the recognition of the important principle has been obtained, that there is nothing to *disqualify* an Indian in competing for and obtaining Parliamentary honours. Those Anglo-Indians who would have us believe, that a British Electorate can never be generous and self sacrifi-

cing enough to except any but a British candidate, certainly do not represent the views and liberal instincts of the 3560 electors of Deftford who supported our countryman.

IN reply to the address of the Agra Municipality the Viceroy sought to defend the Policy followed in Burma. A covert and neat allusion was made to fresh taxations that are in store for us at no distant date, in terms which barely conveyed their true import to the admiring andience. The viceroy said "Among these (questions of domestic interest), the finances of the country must, always occupy a very important place. Nor, I *fear will the great changes which have recently taken place in our neighbourhood be altogether without their effects upon their condition.*" . . . . Should we have to pay a small additional premium it will be recognised by every one as by no means excessive in comparison with the freedom from periodical alarm, and the many other incalculable benefits, it will secure.

From Agra His Excellency proceeded to Gowalior where he arrived on the 1st instant. The Scindhia and his Sirdars gave the Viceroy a grand reception. The Viceroy visited the fortress of Gowalior in company of Sir Frederick Roberts. On December 2nd, the Viceroy held a special Durbar to announce the restoration of the fortress to Scindia, on which occasion the sight is described to have been one of unusual magnificence. At night there was a brilliant and gorgious banquet at which all the officers of the Morar and Gowalior regiments were present. The Viceroy's speech at the Durbar was necessarily somewhat formal and restrained, but while proposing the Maharaja's health at night, His Excellency indulged in more familiar and genial terms.

THE RESULTS of the General Election in England continue to be favourable to the Liberals. According to the latest returns the Conservatives have secured 228 seats, the Liberals 283 and the Parnellites 60. If the latter, as is likely, throw in their lot with the Conservatives, the fate of the Liberals may be taken as sealed. The Conservatives have been steadily gaining in the boroughs where they were least expected to be strong, but strangely enough, are losing many seats in the counties. The Nationalist party have carried Dublin. Thirty-seven Conservatives and twenty-five Liberals have been returned for the Metropolis. Five out of the six Conservative candidates at Manchester have been returned by a large majority. Taking the three cities, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham together, the Conservatives have secured thirteen seats, the Liberals five, and the Home Rulers one. But Glasgow has returned seven Liberals. Amongst those returned during the last week we notice the names of Lord Hartington, Sir R. E. Webster Attorney General, Messers Parnell, W. E. Forster Lewis MacIvor, John Morley Leonard Courtney Sir Richard Cross, Sir Richard Temple and Lord John Manners, while Messrs. Wilfrid Blunt Seymoure Keay, and a Chamberlain have been defeated. Several riots are reported from various parts of the country in connexion with the elections. A serious affary occurred at Dublin in which the Home Rulers were the aggressors. Another riot took place at Turnbridge, and a third of a more serious character at Newtown, near Manchester, where the Radicals were the chief offenders. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Liecester predicted that there would be fresh elections soon.

ON NOVEMBER 28 it was announced that an armistice has been concluded by Bulgaria and Servia through the intermediation of the Austrian Diplomatic Agent. It was however doubtful whether the armistice would last long, Prince Alexander haviug demanded an indemnity of 80 million francs and the occupation of Pirot Saitchar, (the latter place commanding the road to Widin) by the Bulgarians as a guarantee. These terms were not acceptable to the Servians. Bulgaria has rejected the proposal made by King Milan for mutual evacuation. But the armistice has been prolonged till the 1st of January. The Sultan has sent Turkish officials to Philippopolis, where an amnesty has been proclaimed. On the arrival of Turkish delegates however an influential meeting of the inhabitants was held under the presidency of the Bishop, at which it was resolved to reject the restoration of the *status quo*, and to request the delegates to leave the country. The Porte is now making preparations to occupy the province. The British Ambassador is opposed to such a course, but the other Powers approve of it. According to a later telegram, General Horvatovie has been appointed to the chief command of the Servian army, and it is expeced that hostilities will be resumed.

THE Toungoo Coloumn crossed the Burmese frontier on the 29th and the village of Mayhaw was shelled and burned. General Prendergast reached Pagan on the evening of the 27th instant, and occupied it after a slight artillery engagement. On the 27th instant General Prendergast arrived near Mingyan, where the enemy appeared in force on a piece of rising ground. General Prendergast occupied the place, and made it a link of our communications with Lower Burma. The flotilla on the 29th left Mingyan. On the way up it was met by a boat from Mandalay, bearing envoys from the King. The mission was headed byPangyet Woon, who has travelled to Europe, and was a member of the Burmese Embassy which went to Simla in 1882. The envoys were the bearers of a long letter from the Burmese Government, in which an armistice was sought. General Prendergast replied that he could not take their proposals into consideration ahd itwas impossible for him to agree to the cessation of hostilities except on one condition, namely, that by four o'clock the next morning the King should surrender himself together with his army and his capital. Unless this condition was accepted, the troops would continue to advance at daybreak. No reply having been recieved by the time stated to the demand, the flotilla continued its advance on Ava. On approaching Ava it was met by the same Burmese officer in a gilded boat with a message that orders had been issued from the Council to the troops at Ava not to fire on the English ships, and to carry out such instructions as they might receive from the General. In accordance with this information, the Ava redoubt, which stands on the western face of the city, was occupied. At the same time the Burmese troops who were in considerable numbers, surrendered their arms, and were then allowed to disperse quietly to their homes. On December 1st, a telegram was received to the effect that Mandalay has fallen without loss of life, and the King Theebaw had made an unconditional surrender. The Ministers hinted to Colonel Sladen that placing theMengoon Prince on the throne would be a desireable measure and expressed disapproval of the Myoung Oke Prince. The Royal family were conveyed under an escort to the steamer *Thooreah* and it is reported that on arriving at Rangoon Theebaw will be deported by the steamer *Canning* to Rutnagherry. The special correspondent of the *Indian Daily news* telegraphed on the 30th ultimo as follows. Much disorder prevails here, during the night. The dacoits and disbanded troops were plundering. A regular organised attack took place 300 yards from where I slept; four of our troops killed, firing continued all night. The Staff are seriously to blame for the absence of proper measures of protection. I believe that killed and wonnded last night exceed the numbers during the Campaign.

WE have received the following telegram from the Secretary, Jorehat Association. Following the lead of the Bengal Government, our Commissioner holds that there is no difference in rights between annual and decennial tenures, but the Assam Government rules otherwise. Both, however, decide that the Government can resume lands in Assam without notice to pottah-holders, even if the sanctity of their zenanas is to be violated? This mandate has caused great surprise. The question is now before the honorable Justices Macdonnel and Ghose, and their decision in the appeal of Looburidoomoonie of Dibrughur, against Government, is awaited with anxiety by the whole province.

LORD RANDOLPH Churchill has been appointed a member of the Imperial Oreder of the Crown of India.

GENERAL GRENFELL telegraphs from Wady Halfa, that the steamer *Lotus* has fought an engagement with a force of one thousand rebels at Giniss, and succeeded in dispersing them after inflicting heavy loss. An attack has been made by rebels on Denbigol, which was repulsed after several hours' fighting. The rebels have destroyed one mile of railway between Wady Halfa and Akashay.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following publications:—

1. Report of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the year 1884.
2. Report of the Administration of the Regiatration Dept. in Bengal for the year 1884-85.
3. Report on the River-Borne Trade of the Province of Assam during the year ending March 31, 1885.
4. Progress Report of Forest Administration in the Province of Assam for the year 1884-85
5. Records of the Geological Survey of India vol. XVIII part 4. 1885.
6. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India, from 1st April to 31st October 1885.
7. The Theosophist, vol VII December 1885.
8. Journal of the National Indian Association No. 179, November 1885.

Darlington's Pain-Curer.—This famous and popular remedy is warranted to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin. Per bottle Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2: Packing As. 8. The words Pain-Curer & No More Pains!!! are our Trade Marks. Darlington & Co., 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta. ☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and Wrapper of Darlington and Co., and beware of imitations.

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of Darlington's Infallible Pain-Curer for the last three years, writes again through Babu Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883,—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of Darlington's famous Infallible Pain-Curer by return of post."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EEFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The Medical Profession of all countries now consider Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil as incomparably the most valuable remedy for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. No remedy so rapidly restores the exhausted strength, improves the nutritive functions, stops emciaction, checks the perspiration, quiets the cough and expectoration, or produces a more marked and favourable influence on the local malady. Dr. Waudby, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary, writes:—"I can take Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil withont any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of chest symptoms and an increase of weight, so soon and so lastingly, as to be quite remarkable I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quartes, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, *2nd December*, 1885.

Note.—Read M C for Magistrate and Collector; D M and D C for Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; J M and D C for Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector D and S J for District and Sessions Judge; O for Officiating; S D C for Sub-Deputy Collector; A M for Assistant Magistrate; S for Superintendent; Dy S for Deputy Superintendent; D S for District Superintendent; A S D O A for Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent; E E for Executive Engineer.

General—25th Sept—Mr C M W Brett, J M and D C 24-Perghs, is allowed special leave for three months, from 3rd Octo.

30th Novr—Mr S J Douglas, O J M and D C, Chittagong, is vested with special appellate powers under sec 87 of Act VII (B C) of 1876.

1st Decr—Mr G C Kilby, D S and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed furlough for three days, is extention of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 3rd April, 1884.

Mr T F Bignold, D and S, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for one month and one day.

Mr F W Badcock, J M and D C, 24-Perghs, to act as D and S J of Beerbhoom, during the absence of Mr Bignold, or until further orders.

Police—25th Novr—Mr H M Parish, O A S of Police, Midnapore, is allowed leave for one and-a-half month, from 12th Octr last.

1st Decr—In modification of the order of the 13th Octr last Mr W D Pratt, D S for Police, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one month and ten days.

Ecclesiastical—1st Dec—The Rev A C Pearson to be Chapln of Dum Dum, from 17th Novr last.

The Rev W Kitchin to act as Chapln of Howrah, until further orders.

The Rev A L Mitchell, Chapln of Howrah, to act as Chapln of Darjeeling, until further orders.

The Rev J H Taylor to be Sr Chapln of St John's Church, Calcutta.

The Rev G Billing to act as Chapln of St Thomas's Church Calcutta, until further orders.

Jails—30th Novr—Mr W Leonard, S, Presdy Jail, is allowed leave for one month and four days.

Mr M S Emerson, A S, Jails, Alipore, to act as S Presdy Jail, during the absence of Mr W Leonard.

Education—26th Novr—Mr R Parry, Profr, Patna College, was absent from his duties, on leave, from 7th Septr to 9th Octr.

Mr L L Parrott, A S D O A, Benares Agency, leave for 3 months.

Judicial Dept—25th Novr—Mr T Inglis, J MD C of Midnapore, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, and 524 of Act X of 1882.

The L G accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Koylash Chundra Roy Mahasoy of his apptmt of Hony Magte for the Bhuddruck Bench, dist of Balasore.

Public Works Dept,—Bengal—Estabmt—27th Novr—Leave—Mr W E Newham, E E, 4th gde, tempy rank, N B S Ry, is granted one year's furlough, with the necessary subsy leave, from 15th Nov.

Estambt—1st Dec—Transfer—Baboo Amrita Lal Roy Chowdry, E E 2nd gde sub-pro-tem, is transfd from office of Orissa Circle to Pooree Divn.

Posting—Mr T E Curry, E E 4th gde sub-pro-tem to Pooree Divn.

Mr G C Stawell Asst Engr, 2nd gde to Brahmini-Byturni Divn.

Jail Department—30th Nov—Surg-Maj W A Gilligan made over charge of the Chittageng Jail to Surj Maj J Wilson on the 17th Novr.

Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

An Examination for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department of this College will be held on 18th January 1886. For fuller particulars see Gazettes of India and Calcutta, or apply to the Principal.

Seebpore, 5th December 1885.

CONTRACT FOR COALS

The Oriental Gas Company hereby invite tenders for the supply of about 20,000 tons per year of the best Coal, fresh from the Pit, well screened, and free from shale and dirt.

The period of Contract to be for two or three years.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Coals" to be sent to the undersigned not later than Saturday 12th Proximo.

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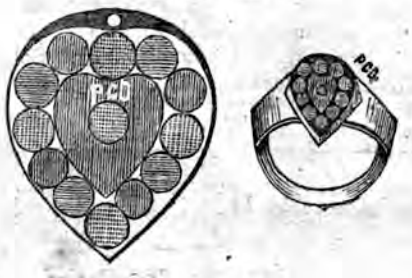

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He therefore is a true friend to his race,
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Beauty, rank, honor, fame and boundless wealth,
Are worthless empty bubbles without health.
Yes, health, the priceless gift of God to man,
Confer'd on him when first the world began.
Possess'd of this the richest of treasure,
Our joy and delight would know no measure.
Depriv'd of this, from whate'r direful cause,
By blind or rude neglect of Nature's laws.
Oh, how pitiable becomes our state,
How cruel the stings of relentless fate:
In vain the splendour of our mansion grand,
And all the luxury at our command,
In vain the velvet couch and rocking chair;
But stay! give not yourself up to despair.
Send for the Charm Locket & Magic Ring,
Invigorating health they always bring.*

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RING ... Re. 1-8 each; per dozen Rs. 15
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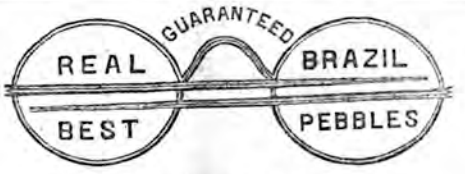
Goods will be sent by Value-payable Parcel or on receipt of remittance. For Rings measurement should be sent.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

A PUBLIC meeting, at which His Honor Sir Rivers Thompson, K. C. S. I., will preside, will be held in the Town Hall, at 4-30 P. M., on the 10th instant, to determine the constitution of the Bengal Branch of the "National Association for supplying female medical Aid to the Women of India."



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Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
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	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

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	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
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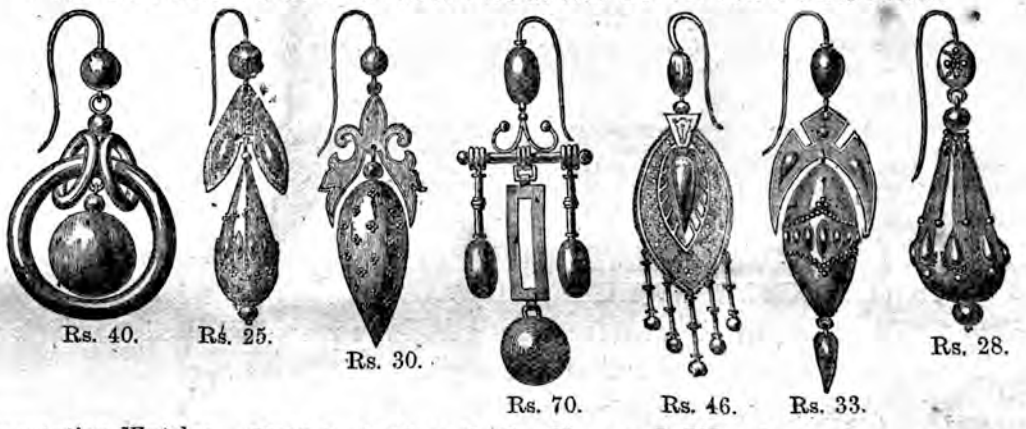

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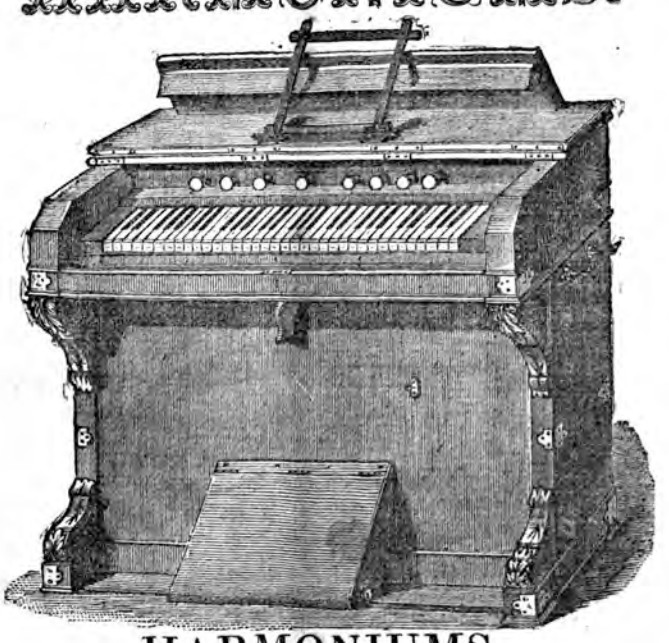

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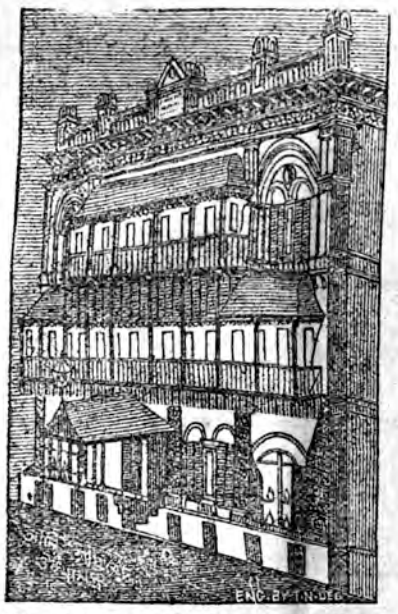

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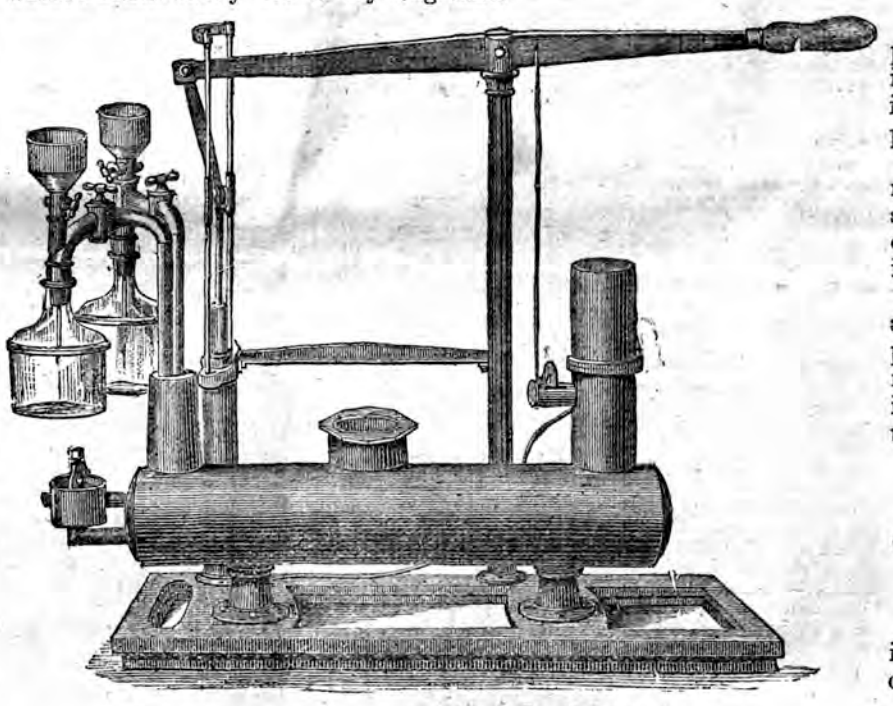

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☞ Examine the bottle, and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa.—"Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME."

Mr. St. John Buchan, Member of the Royal College of Engineers, M. R. A. S., author of "In the City of Palaces," "Madras or the Benighted City," and a gentleman, of independent means, writes from Lawrie and Statten's Hotel, Allahabad,—"Will you kindly say who is agent here for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER? My wife has been deriving much benefit by its use in Bangalore, and has run short of her supply. It was recommended to her by a lady friend in Southern India and has worked like a charm."

Mr. W. A. DuCasse, of Akola. Berar, in ordering for another supply of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, says,—"It has done so much good amongst the people of this place that they have not left me one for my own use."—20-2-83.

Mr. F. A. Jackson, of the Chief Court Punjab, Lahore, writes.—"Please send me at your earliest convenience two large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, as I have nearly run out of the supply I got from you some time ago. I HAVE NEVER COME ACROSS ANYTHING TO EQUAL IT. I will thank you to let me have the Pain-Curer by V. P. Post as soon as possible."

Eminent medical men largely prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as the only remedy that has successfully bottled with the most stubborn and inveterate of ailments. There are thousands of living witnesses to attest to the benefit derived by this great modern invention. When the injection of morphia into the system, and other appliances have failed, DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER has come as a boon and a ministering angel to bed-ridden and suffering humanity and acted like a charm. Every family should keep a small quantity for cases of any emergency. To out-station residents, it is simply indispensable.

Mr. Taschand writes from Saugor.—"Will you kindly send me by Value Payable Post four more bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, large size, as I find it to be a very useful and necessary medicine to keep handy."

Rani Rajbunsi Koomar, of Soorsund, Camp Nasrigunge in Dinapore, who has, with benefit to herself, adopted the use of DARLINGTON'S INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER for the last three years, writes again through Baboo Hurrihur Inder Sahi, under date the 29th August 1883.—"I have to inform you that a remittance of Rs. 25 has to-day been made to your name by a Money Order on the General Post Office, Calcutta, and to request you to send me ten large bottles of DARLINGTON'S famous INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER by return of post."

Rajah S. S. Ghosal, that independent gentleman of Bhoikoylas, Kidderpore, has for the last four years, used DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, (large bottles), and found the medicine efficacious in every instance.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, G. C. S. I., ordered a couple of large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, found it efficacious, and has adopted the medicine for his family and household use, and from time to time has taken upwards of a hundred large bottles of the same through Major Percy Gough, his Private and Military Secretary.

Lalla Kunny Lall of Jumna Pershad & Co., Bankers of Mozufferpore, writes.—"Please send me another dozen, small bottles, of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER, I have used it on the ringworm, and pains on the back, and it has cured them."

Nawab Mir Laik Ali Khan Bahadoor, following the footsteps of his good and illustrious father, also patronizes the medicine ordering large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER by the dozen.

Baboo Suttis Chunder Chowdery, an influential Zemindar of Ramgopalpore, Mymensing, remitted Rs. 50, and ordered a couple dozen large phials of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

General Jeet Jung Bahadoor, Rana, of Nepal, has also from time to time taken large bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER.

Mr. M. Hla Oung, the present Asst. Comptroller General of Bengal, writes:—DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER is indeed a wonderful discovery. It has proved very useful to my family.

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RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	**Rs.**	**As.**
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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108. BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET. CALCUTTA.